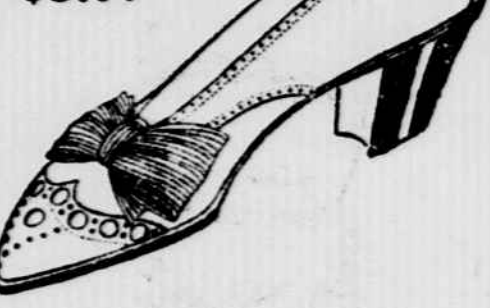


Queen Quality
SHOE

\$3.50
\$3.00



It Stays On

Saks & Company
Penna. Ave. Seventh St.

Low Rates
CALIFORNIA

and other Pacific Coast Ports.
\$48.25

FROM WASHINGTON.
VIA PICTURESQUE

Southern Pacific
Sunset Route

10 Days Stopover at New Orleans.
B. B. BARBER, Agent,
29 W. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

THE PENGUIN'S WINGS.

After New Feathers Start Old Are Retained as Protection.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Ornithological puzzles are the penguins, with their curiously shaped wings and odd unbirdlike upright carriage. The peculiarities of their wings suggest that the penguins are descendants of birds which used their wings rather than legs in the pursuit of prey under water, and as the struggle intensified between the competing individuals the most expert at this sort of swimming would get the most food and out their less successful rivals. The winners gained advantage over their neighbors in proportion as their wings improved as swimming organs, and increased and of necessity became less suited to perform the work of flight.

In all other birds the feathers though shed annually are more or less gradually displaced; but in the penguins the old feathers all start into being at the same time and thrust out the old feathers upon their tips, so that these come away in great flakes. Whereas in all birds save penguins the new feathers are shed by their way through the skin and in pencil-like points, formed by investing sheaths, in the penguins these sheaths are open at the tips and attached by their bases to the roots of the old feathers, and hence these are held to their successors until they have reached a sufficient length to insure protection against cold.

This curious device for retaining the warmth afforded by the old feathers until the new generation can fill their places is apparently due to the fact that penguins are natives of the antarctic regions, although some now inhabit the tropical seas.

Urgent Business.
It is supposed that business letters are deficient in humor. Still there have been exceptions, and the latest, sent by a member of the well known wholesale soap-making firm of (let us say) Calk & Son, is one of the most brilliant.

A retail dealer in a small way had sent for a consignment of their goods: "Gentlemen," he writes, "wherefore have you not sent me the soap? Is it because you think my money is not so good as nobody else's? Dam you, Calk & Son, wherever have you not sent the soap? Please send soap at once and oblige yours respectfully, Richard Jones, P. S.—I am writing the above my wife has found the soap under the counter."

"Thrashing the Hen."
From the London Chronicle.

They had pretty ways of keeping Shrove-tide in the good old times. There was the game of "thrashing the hen," and this is how Hilman, the antiquary, speaks of it: "The hen is in a fellow's back, who has also some horse bells about him; the rest of the fellows are blinded, and have bought in their hands, with which they chase this fellow and his hen. The hen is a small white cat, and the fellows are blindfolded, and the cunning baggages will endeavor their sweethearts with a panicle. After this a store of pancakes is made, and the hen is laid for lying along both the first pancake presented to her."

NASAL CATARRH
Henry Evans Sells the Great Remedy That Cured Mrs. Karberg.

Here is a very simple yet wholly sane statement of a Michigan woman, who was cured by using Hyomel—the no-cure-no-pay remedy for catarrh, an-thon, hay fever, croup, coughs and cold.

"A bad case of catarrh was cured for me by the use of Hyomel. The trouble affected my head, nose and eyes, and was very annoying and dangerous, and the cure, from the use of Hyomel, was very gratifying. Hyomel has from me a strong recommendation."

"Mrs. E. Karberg, 213 Kingsland street, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 16, 1908."

Thousands of just such letters are in existence, and thousands more would be sent for the desire to avoid publicity. If you have catarrh, bottle yourself, and drive it out of your system. Kill the germs. You can do that easily if you use Hyomel (pronounced High-o-mel). It is a dry, antiseptic and very pleasant, that when inhaled, quickly relieves all forms of catarrhal inflammation, stops sneezing, hawking and blowing. The price for a complete outfit, including inhaler, is only \$1.00 at Henry Evans'.

MI-ONA
Cures Dyspepsia.

Your money back if it don't. Gives immediate relief from heartburn, sour stomach, stomach distress and sick headache. 50 cents a large box at HENRY EVANS'.

PEACE

Heavy Price Paid by England and Germany.

RACE TO BUILD WARSHIPS

Great Britain in Danger of Losing Boasted Supremacy.

HAS MONEY, BUT NOT THE MEN

Not Enough Skilled Workmen Available to Keep Pace With German Naval Program.

Special Telegram to The Star.

LONDON, March 20.—It would be difficult to describe the effect upon the people of these islands of the disclosure this week that England's boasted two-power standard of naval supremacy will soon be lost to her. They do not realize it, for it has not been made clear that Germany's capacity for shipbuilding already exceeds that of this country. A point that has not been disclosed is this: Great Britain, despite all her resources, could not build and equip the eight Dreadnoughts which public sentiment undoubtedly demands within two years. Germany probably could do so, for she has been quietly preparing for several years to beat England in speed of construction on a large scale.

Great Britain has both the money and the materials in the rough, but she has not the men. There is a vast amount of skilled labor required for the armament as well as the structure of a battleship, and it has been the custom for these skilled workmen to transfer their service from one employer to another when private firms are engaged on warship construction. There are not enough to build eight battleships simultaneously at high speed in public or private shipyards. This is one reason why the present government does not yield to the demand for a wholesale increase in the navy at the earliest moment.

Heavy Price of Peace.

The truth, if known, would, of course, add to the existing panic. But it might as well be acknowledged, for the situation is undoubtedly understood in Germany. What threatens to come to pass presently is this: Both countries will be seen engaged in building warships without regard to expense at the highest speed physically possible to turn them out. That is what British public opinion clamors for, and the demand for a great war loan for the purpose is heard on all sides. And this is the price of peace, according to the voice of Christendom in the twentieth century.

Feeling already runs so high on the subject that it may be safely asserted that if ex-Premier Balfour chooses to go full steam ahead he can force the government to build eight Dreadnoughts in the present year. He was then compelled by overwhelming public opinion to make a pledge to build eight Dreadnoughts in the present year. He was then compelled by overwhelming public opinion to make a pledge to build eight Dreadnoughts in the present year.

Government Likely to Yield.

It is not at all improbable that the government will give way. Cabinet meetings to discuss the situation are held daily, and the opposition among the ministers to a big navy is likely to disappear in view of the fact that overwhelming defeat awaits them if they refuse to accede to the demand for eight Dreadnoughts. It is already announced that eight Dreadnoughts will be the battle cry in two or three of the pending bye-elections.

Today comes news of the opening of a great, spontaneous national campaign, with public meetings throughout the country. These will be held in London, and will no doubt bring a tremendous response. No government, and least of all a weak one like the present, can hold out against such pressure as soon as it is brought to bear. Then there will be the bill to pay, and already the country is groaning in another of its heaviest burdens ever inflicted by the British government in modern times. Philosophical as it may be, it is a cynical reflection.

They hope the naval expenditure will speedily reach fabulous, impossible figures, both here and in Germany.

The quicker the crisis of this so-called peace is reached the better for all concerned. Early war would be cheaper than a long, armed peace.

British Cigarette Industry.

From the London Chronicle.
The British cigarette industry, to which the late Sir Frederick Wills owed a large proportion of his colossal fortune, is of comparatively recent growth. The pioneer of ready-made cigarettes in this country was the late Mr. John Theodorid, a Greek, who at one time served as an officer in the Russian army. He imported a staff of cigarette makers from Odessa, and set up an establishment in Leicester, and from there he spread his empire.

He introduced by Mr. Theodorid, had card mountpieces fully an inch long, following the fashion of the cigarette in Russia. He afterward produced a cigarette with one end turned in, but without a mouthpiece, and this was the first approach to the present form of cigarette, which, however, was not evolved until 1865, when another Greek started a shop in Regent street, and sold cigarettes as we know them now.

It was some time before plain cigarettes gripped the public. When card mountpieces were introduced, the cigarette was a novelty, and it was not until 1880, and still longer the field among expensive cigarettes. Virginia cigarettes were introduced in 1895, and with the introduction of the cigarette, the cigarette industry in this country now runs into billions; and of penny packets alone, each containing five, the weekly output is 90,000,000.

A Manufactured Climate.

From Success Magazine.

The gardeners of Paris get their products on the market weeks before the regular season for them.

The secret is simply this: The French maraichers have manufactured a climate to suit them. As one observer has said: "They have built the climate of Monte Carlo up to the suburbs of Paris."

Some new prodigy of modern science, but not at all. Only enormous expense in money and in time. The gardens, whenever possible, are placed on land with a slope to the south, and well protected by walls on the north and east; walls built to reflect light as well as to give protection from the northeast.

The ground is practically covered with grass, not as in a greenhouse, but by glass frames in the open three-light frames of uniform size, twelve feet by four and a half, and also by glass bells. These, too, are of a uniform size, about the shape of a chapel bell, a little less than seventeen inches in diameter and from fourteen to fifteen inches high. The "French" all these cloches, and there are seen over a thousand frames and over ten thousand glass bells in one two-acre plot in the suburbs of Paris.

A more recent innovation is the employment of hot-water pipes run under the soil, making of the earth a veritable greenhouse, and of penny packets alone, each containing five, the weekly output is 90,000,000.

A difference, that the hotel keeper here is desperately eager, not to keep his guests, but to get them to leave on the earliest possible day.

BARROWS ADJUDGED GUILTY

CONVICTED OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT VAN NESS SCHOOL.

Defendant Notes An Appeal From Ruling by the Court—Explains His Action.

John C. Barrows was tried before Judge Kimball of the Police Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct in the Van Ness public school. His action, it is said, was based on objection to his son executing a certain hand exercise in the schoolroom, as he considered that it resembled dancing. He was adjudged guilty late yesterday afternoon and fined \$5. Attorney Creed M. Fulton, who represented the defendant, noted an appeal.

The trial lasted from about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the conclusion of the testimony and the argument by counsel, and as the judge was about to give his reasons for a judgment of guilty, Assistant Corporation Counsel Pugh, at the instance of Mr. Barrows, called to the attention of the board of education, made a suggestion.

"Capt. Oyster has requested me to suggest that your honor impose a light penalty upon the defendant," he said. "The desire of the school officials is not to have him punished, but merely to let him and others know that a private grievance in the matter of school discipline is not to be tolerated as cause for disorder or violent objections to the teacher. The school authorities desire to protect their teachers from this sort of thing."

"I had intended to impose the maximum penalty," the court announced, "as I am convinced the defendant's conduct at this school was disgraceful. But in view of the recommendation, however, I shall make it a fine of \$5."

At the conclusion of the prosecution's case counsel for the defendant asked that his client be discharged on the ground that no case had been made out against him. And this is the price of peace, according to the voice of Christendom in the twentieth century.

Mr. Barrows took the witness stand in his own behalf and denied being in a disorderly manner in the school. He said the reason for his presence at the school building on one occasion complained of was to see his son, who was in the building. In that respect, he said, he was acting in good faith in sending his child to school, despite the objections of the teachers to taking the boy because of the latter's refusal to perform the health exercise.

Other witnesses for the defense were Mr. Barrows' son, Raymond; a small daughter and several other persons.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS NOT PROVEN

ADVOCATES OF SUFFRAGE LOSE DEBATE.

George Washington Controversialists Fail to Produce Evidence in Favor of Feminine Franchise.

Several young men—bright young men they were—and students of George Washington University appeared before a large audience in the main hall of the university last night and spoke their minds on woman suffrage, a matter that their elders have been ducking religiously for many years.

With all the pride and confidence of youth undimmed by the experience that breeds diplomacy and an antipathy to hunt trouble, they walked boldly in where those grown wise through matrimony or other softening and cowering influences fear to tread.

But even the audacity of the debaters, whose youth was a mitigating circumstance, paled into insignificance beside the Spartan courage of the judges, who, facing an audience composed chiefly of women, rendered a verdict in favor of the side which opposed woman suffrage.

The occasion was the second inter-collegiate debate between the Needham Society and the Columbian Debating Society, both composed of George Washington University students. The subject was "Resolved, that in the laws regulating suffrage throughout the United States there should be no discrimination on account of sex."

For the Needham Society, which took the affirmative side, the debaters were John W. B. Rogers of Arkansas, S. H. Lilly of Iowa, E. P. Gates of Arkansas, and R. H. Huppert of Kentucky. The quicker the crisis of this so-called peace is reached the better for all concerned. Early war would be cheaper than a long, armed peace.

For the Columbian Society on the negative side were S. W. Rogers of Arkansas, S. H. Lilly of Iowa, E. P. Gates of Arkansas, and R. H. Huppert of Kentucky. The quicker the crisis of this so-called peace is reached the better for all concerned. Early war would be cheaper than a long, armed peace.

During the evening a delightful musical program was given by the Columbian Orchestra and Miss Claudia Waters, soprano. The address of welcome was delivered by J. A. Schermer of Kentucky, president of the Needham Society.

Fencibles Discuss Old Times.

The National Fencibles were entertained last night by John N. Piel at his residence in the Eutaw. Old times were discussed in many speeches, and good cheer reigned. Among those present were Mr. J. N. Piel, C. S. Doner, J. G. Stelle, Blake Coffman, Albert Moore, C. F. Cummins, J. E. Egoon, J. B. Murray, O. W. Bailey, J. P. Cromwell, A. R. Lamb, C. H. Huchinson, J. B. McClennahan, John Thompson, J. L. Costigan, T. H. Hall, Frank Locraft, Jerome Magee.

Trees.

Trees grow on mountain sides, in remote country districts, and in some residential quarters. They furnish shade, presidential timber and, when sliced thin, delicious breakfast foods.

Trees are useful for cutting down, and furnish occupation for the otherwise unemployed. In the form of railroad ties they furnish a basis for bond issues and for stock market panics.

Trees may be oak, beech, chestnut or elm, but they are always popular. They make excellent fire, especially when made into paper.

Trees are brown and green, but when made into paper are generally yellow. This is when they bark loudest.

Trees are at one time used for hanging purposes. Now we use investigating committees, thus showing the advance in civilization.

Among rock-a-bye babies the tree-top is a favorite. Later on the Christmas tree is in vogue. At the club the only tree used is the hat tree.

Americans consider themselves superior to all trees. That is why they cut them so.

Peter the Great as Surgeon.

From the London Chronicle.

The admission of the Prince of Wales as a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons recalls the fact that Peter the Great actually practiced as a surgeon.

Letting blood, drawing teeth and carrying out very novel and serious operations with his own hands. In fact, the great Russian emperor had a practical knowledge of many professions, for a St. Petersburg surgeon contains a St. Petersburg model of him wearing shoes at his own making. All this, in addition to his famous shipwright's work at Deptford.

MANY HORSES WEAR MOURNING

UNIQUE TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF BOSTON MAN.

Funeral Cortage for George T. Angell Worn by Thousands of Horse Owners and Drivers.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—There was at least a national mourning, and a grief by thousands of horses in the streets of Boston today in the wearing of mourning ribbons in memory of their friend and benefactor, George T. Angell, whose funeral was held soon after noon at the Second Unitarian Church in Copley Square. Ribbons were distributed by the United States Equestrian Association, and so great was the demand that the first supply of over 2,000 was quickly exhausted and additional numbers were almost as quickly taken.

A few hours before the funeral thirty of the prize-winning horses in the parade at the United States Equestrian Association and with only a bride as a harness and wearing the mourning ribbons they were taken to participate in the funeral cortege.

The body of Mr. Angell lay in state in the church for four hours before the funeral, which drew a vast throng of thousands of horse owners and drivers.

ROCKVILLE.

Special Correspondence of The Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., March 20, 1909.

Several nights ago a barn on the farm of John Ritter, three miles below Rockville, was destroyed by fire, and the value of \$12,000 was consumed. The total loss is placed at about \$3,000. There was no insurance.

Mr. Ritter is of opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin. Today he appeared before the county commissioners here and asked that a reward be offered for the arrest of the guilty.

The county commissioners will offer a reward of \$200 at their meeting next Tuesday.

The United States weather bureau is having the triangle in front of the courthouse here beautified preparatory to erecting a weather clock. A cement walk and coping is being constructed around the park and extensive improvements will be made to the interior. The clock will be similar to one in Washington. It will be equipped with thermometers, barometers, wind indicator, rain gauge, etc. The undertaking means an expenditure of about \$1,000.

The following are some of the recent transfers of real estate in Montgomery county: Calvin S. Frey to Brice A. Frey, 100 acres, \$7,000; David G. Day to Clifton R. Richards, lot at Chevy Chase; Edward C. Peter to Granville J. Thompson, 102 acres, \$7,000; Chevy Chase Land Company to Caroline E. Merrill, lot at Chevy Chase, \$700; Chevy Chase Land Company to Stephen M. Pritchard, lot at Chevy Chase, \$3,500; Chevy Chase Land Company to Helen R. Lawrence, lot at Chevy Chase, \$3,000; Harry M. Martin to Lida J. Swigert, lot at Chevy Chase, \$1,000; John H. Lewis, lot at Linden; Annie M. Sellman to Bessie M. Dillehay, fifty-five acres, \$2,100; Jacob Post to Michael W. Post, 100 acres, \$1,200; Frank Higgins to Daniel A. Kress, two lots at Takoma Park; state of Maryland to Leslie J. Perry, lot at Forest Hill.

As a result of affidavits alleging that fair trials could not be had in the circuit court here, the Washington and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company, and John E. Ballenger against the same company, both suits for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, were removed to other counties for trial: William R. Edmondston against the Washington and Mount Vernon Electric Railway Company, and John E. Ballenger against the same company, both suits for damages for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff, were removed to other counties for trial.

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